

288 It is planned that the new mills currently under construction will be equipped with about 100,000 spindles each, and thus will be considerably larger than the mills built before 1953. By the time all the new mills have been completed, North China will have doubled its cotton spindleage and will have a larger share of the Country's over-all textile production.

It should be noted that some of the textile machines installed in the new mills are being domestically produced and that, with the completion of the Ching-wei textile machinery plant in Shansi, an increasing volume of domestic textile machines will be available. Textile machinery may become the first group of machines in which mainland China will succeed in developing a modicum of self-sufficiency, and North China will be principally responsible for such a development.

H. Flour Mills

• 256 Next to cotton textiles, the most important modern light industry of North China is the flour industry. A survey in 1950 reported the existence in this area of 171 large and small modern mills, with a total 24-hour capacity of 86,000 bags, each weighing 48 lbs, 37 or over 16 per cent of the national total. On the basis of the available

37. Chung-kuo Kung-yeh [China's Industry], Vol. II, No. 6, Shanghai, Oct. 1950, p. 4.

256 information, it appears that relatively little effort has been made in the last few years to establish new facilities. In fact, a considerable portion of the available plants remained idle for some time during the first few years of the Communist regime as a result of marketing difficulties. Some of the mills have been turning out flour from coarse grains instead of wheat flour. However, as the urban population increases, the demand for flour from modern mills will undoubtedly grow.

V. CONCLUSION

471 The above review serves to point out that
433 North China is being intensively developed in-
178 dustrially on the basis of the region's resources of coal, iron, salt, and cotton and on the industrial base established by pre-Communist government and private enterprises. This development, owing much to the Communists' political motivation, has apparently been ruthlessly pursued. However, as far as the heavy industries are concerned, neither regional self-sufficiency nor a high level of output in the absolute sense are in sight. This is true especially in the case of the metallurgical and machinery industries.

Whatever industrial developments the Communists have been able to carry out have taken place under strict government control and within the general framework of national planning. There is, of course, no separate planning system for

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head-covering. These artisans first wash the rags and then put them together on boards, making a rough padding which is utilized for the filling.

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Cloisonné Designers—*Pei Ching Chia Ssü Hang Kung Hui* (The Peking Fashion of Line [or Design] Public Guild Association).

The members of this organization perform one of the intricate processes in the making of cloisonné. They fashion the metal wires (of gold, silver, or other metal) into designs and attach them to the metal base of the ornament that is being manufactured. Other craftsmen put enamel between the openings within the design before the jars are fired in the kiln. The finished product is polished by another set of workmen. The members of this guild are confined to those engaged in the first process described.

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Confectionery Makers—*Hung Lu Hang* (Red or Glowing Stove Guild).

The makers of cakes cooked over the glowing coals in the Chinese-style brick and mortar stove.

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Dyers—*Tien Hang Shang Hui* (The Blue Commercial Guild Association).

Those who dye cloth in various colors. Why the particular color "blue" is picked out for the guild name, is not known.

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Leather Box Makers—*Pi Hsiang Hang* (Leather Box Guild).

The membership of this guild is confined to the manufacturers of a particularly strong and ornamental type of chest which is used in sending wedding presents, in storing silks, pottery, bronze, curios, or other valuables. The framework of the box is of wood, the inside lining of cloth and the outside covering of cowhide. The out-

GUILDS, GUILD HALLS AND GUILD OFFICES 115

These guildsmen make and sell leather goods of mule, horse or cow hide, or sheep skin. 441*

Mutton Shops — *Ching Shih Yang Shang Tung Yeh Kung Hui* (Metropolitan Sheep Commercial Like Occupation Public Association). 441*
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Members of this organization are the mutton merchants having their shops in many places in Peking. In each shop it is customary for the merchant to kill the sheep and prepare the mutton himself.

Oil Stores—*Yu Yeh Kung Li Hui* (Oil Occupation Commonly Established Society). 441*

The sellers of vegetable oils including sesami, peanut, linseed, castor bean, and cottonseed oils. For the most part these productions come from the country district to the east of Peking where the oils are prepared.

Pork Shops — *Ching Shih Chu Shih Pin Tung Yeh Kung Hui* (Metropolitan Pork Foodstuffs Like Occupation Public Association).

These merchants have four distinct groups in their guild carrying on four subdivisions of the pork trade: (1) those who have to do with the slaughter houses situated in the East City of Peking; (2) the sellers of the usual pork food products; (3) sellers of lard; (4) sellers of pig bristles.

Restaurants—*Fan Chuang Shang Hui* (Restaurant Commercial Association). [265]

Guild members are the managers of Chinese-style and foreign-style restaurants.

Rice and Flour Stores—*Mi Mien Hang Hui* (Rice and Flour Guild Association). [256]•

For the most part these merchants are engaged entirely in the sale of rice and flour. In some stores, however, they also do a certain amount of their own grinding.